as matters then stood, for resolutions, that owing to other causes not even one resolution could be taken up so far, and that if the adjournment motion was taken up at 10 o'clock, resolutions would all lapse. He therefore suggested that the House might meet at 4 o' clock the same day for discussing the particular motion which Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy wanted to move.

It was finally agreed that only half-an-hour be allowed for the adjournment motion, *i.e.*, from 11 A.M. to 11-30 A.M.

Death of a Person as a result of Injuries inflicted by Members of Military Troops in Dodda Bommasandra.

At this stage, a **MEMBER** stated that certain newspapers had reported that a person had died as a result of injuries inflicted by members of the military troops in Dodda Bommasandra village, and requested the Government to take needful action in the matter.

The PRESIDENT replied that the attention of Government had been drawn to these reports and that necessary enquiries would be instituted in the matter.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

Introduction of Hindi in Schools.

Mr. RAMLAL THIWARI moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to introduce Hindi as one of the subjects in all Primary and Middle Schools and that a teacher be appointed in each school for the purpose."

He said that in the neighbouring Provinces of Madras and Bombay, the study of Hindi had received a great deal of encouragement especially after the popular Ministries came into office. In Mysore also the member was glad that something had been done in the same direction since 1936, but very much more still remained to be done. At the present moment, the whole of India was eagerly looking for what the Government of Mysore, which had done so much for the spread of education among the masses, would do in this important matter. The only object of this resolution was to provide adequate opportunities for all those who were anxious to learn Hindi. Even in Hyderabad, a committee had been constituted which formulated a definite five-year plan for giving special encouragement to Hindi in all schools except in the case of the Osmania University where, Urdu continued to be a compulsory language. That committee included Hindu members also and the speaker was glad that the Hindi-Urdu controversy in that State had been set at rest by common consent among the two important sections of the community. He earnestly hoped that the Government of Mysore would similarly extend encouragement to Hindi by accepting the resolution.

Mr. M. N. JOIS, in seconding the resolution, said that it was far from his intention to minimise the importance either of the State language, *viz.*, Kannada, or of the mother tongue of the Muslims, *viz.*, Urdu. The resolution had been brought forward with the only object that people of Mysore also should have opportunities of learning the language which was going to be the *lingua franca* of the whole of India. Just as English was the official language for most parts of India, Hindi happened to be a language which was common to a vast majority of the masses in India, and it was natural to expect that such a language should be encouraged in Mysore also. The advantage of learning Hindi at a comparatively early age was that it would help the learner to develop a national outlook.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY moved the following amendment to the Resolution :—

Omit the word 'primary' and *substitute* instead, the word 'high.'

At the outset he agreed that if the Government were asked to appoint a Hindi teacher for each one of the very large number of primary schools, it

might not be practicable from the point of view of finance. He also agreed that children in primary schools were of a tender age and might not be able to learn at that stage any language in addition to their mother tongue. The case however was different with pupils of middle and high schools. There were altogether 42 high schools in the State–21 Government, 11 Aided and 10 Municipal. In 17 of these schools, arrangements for imparting instruction in Hindi already existed. It was only in the remaining schools that arrangements would have to be made afresh and even those arrangements would not involve any very heavy expenditure, because Hindi teachers could be had on very small salaries like Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month and even people willing to work in an honorary capacity were not lacking. As regards middle schools, Hindi was already being taught in five of them, of which two were Government schools and three private ones. The Hindi teachers attached to them were not drawing any salary from Government.

The speaker anticipated in this connection, one question, *viz.*, whether there was any necessity at all for the inclusion of Hindi at the middle school stage, and answered it by saying that the Congress Ministry in Madras had found that middle school stage was the best stage for the study of an additional language and therefore made Hindi compulsory in that grade. But in Mysore there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to whether the study of Hindi should be made compulsory or optional. For instance, one member (Mr. B. R. Puttananjappa) had given notice of an amendment to the resolution under discussion that it should be only an optional subject. He would therefore not discuss that point any further at this stage. He had no doubt that the amendment would be considered fully and in all its aspects before it was voted upon.

In this connection he requested his Muslim brethren to remember that even though Hindi and Urdu were different languages, persons with a knowledge of the one could easily pick up the other. So far as the Hindus were concerned, a study of Hindi would facilitate easy exchange of ideas with Muslims and that would ultimately bring about harmony and concord between the Hindi- and Urdu-speaking people. It would also facilitate closer contact between Southern and Northern India. In this view, he hoped that Muslims would not object to the resolution, especially as it sought to make Hindi only an optional subject and not compulsory.

In conclusion, he urged upon the Government to accept the resolution in principle and to make suitable arrangements for the teaching of Hindi in the middle and high schools.

Mr. BASAVALINGIAH seconded the amendment.

Mr. RAMLAL THIWARI accepted the amendment.

Mr. B. R. PUTTANANJAPPA withdrew, with the permission of the House, the first of the two amendments that stood in his name, *viz.*, that the words "primary and" be omitted, as Mr. Ramlal Thiwari had accepted Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy's amendment to the same effect. He however, moved the second amendment, which was as follows :—

"*Add* the words (i) 'without detriment to the first place occupied by Kannada language which is the State as well as the official language' after the words "subjects" and (ii) 'optional' after the words "Hindi as one of the"

The main object of this amendment, he said, was to avoid the controversy which was bound to follow in the wake of introducing a fresh language. Such a controversy had arisen in the Madras Presidency also when the Hindi Bill was brought up by the Congress Ministry. While advocating the cause of Hindi, the interest of Kannada, which was the mother tongue of the State subjects, as also the State language, should not be made to suffer in any way. The study of English as a compulsory language had been forced upon children in middle schools. That he remarked, was very unfair to Kannada and prejudicial to the State's interest. The trend of opinion in the country was that there should be no English at all in any of the middle schools.

The MINISTER for EDUCATION (Mr. J. Mahomed Imam) however thought otherwise and said that the

demand for schools providing for English was ever-increasing.

Mr. B. R. PUTTANANJAPPA replied that that was only an unnatural demand due to artificial reasons. That English was an unnecessary super-imposition would become evident if only a referendum was taken. The unnatural demand was kept up by the Government, in firstly forcing English upon the school children and secondly, by giving preferential treatment only to English-educated men in respect of appointments, employment, etc. It was in Kannada that every boy and girl wanted to learn things and it was Kannada that they should be taught. In the Psychology Section of the Maharaja's College, for example, a number of experiments had been conducted to ascertain the exact age at which a foreign language could be taught to children; and the experiments had shown that the age of 11 to 13 was the best for the purpose. But that was a point which it was unnecessary for him to develop in this connection. The point of the amendment now before the House was that the first place occupied by Kannada should in no case be jeopardised and that therefore Hindi should come in, if at all without detriment to the interests of Kannada.

A congress **MEMBER** seconded the amendment.

Mr. RAMLAL THIWARI accepted the amendment.

Mr. SHAIK AHMED SAHIB opposed the resolution on the ground that children studying in middle schools also were of very tender age. Secondly, Kannada being the mother tongue of the State and also the official language to some extent, it was desirable to give all possible encouragement to it in preference to any other language, especially because, even Muslim children were studying all the subjects in Kannada in the lower standards.

Mr. M. SITHARAMA SASTRI opposed the resolution mainly on the ground that it was not in order. He was in full agreement with those who desired that Hindi should be encouraged in the State, and that it should become the *lingua franca* of the entire country. But the resolution as amended had become perfunctory and defeated the very object of its movers. The resolution dealt with two points: first, that Hindi should be made an optional subject in middle and high schools and the second, that a Hindi teacher should be appointed in each such school. When the subject was to be an optional subject, there was no meaning in making it necessary that a teacher *should* be appointed in every school. Additional teachers should have to be appointed only if Hindi was made a compulsory subject. The mover had given in on the first point, so that the second point really became unnecessary. The whole resolution appeared a jumble of disjointed phrases serving no useful purpose whatever. He was of opinion that it would have been better if the question had been brought forward in the form of a representation. He therefore appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Dr. S. P. CHINNAPPA said that there seemed to be some confusion in the minds of the movers of the resolution and the amendments. He stated, subject to correction, that Hindi had already been introduced as an optional subject in the middle schools. Secondly, it had not been made clear whether Hindi was sought to be prescribed as a second *language* or as an optional 'subject'. If it was the latter, he feared that there was some practical difficulty in accepting the suggestion. But, if it was the former, it could be provided for, like any other language, *viz.*, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu. But even then, one point would have to be remembered, *viz.*, that the appointment of an additional teacher might be justifiable when the class had a minimum strength of at least 10 or 12 pupils studying Hindi. It could not be justified if there were only 2 or 3 boys to study the subject.

As regards high schools, however, the speaker had no objection to Hindi being introduced as a second *language*. It might even be made an optional *subject* if it was to be a part of the Humanistic Group, just as English and Persian had been included in that group.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM stated that the previous speaker was not quite clear as to the exact difference between an optional *language* and an optional *subject* and requested him to explain the same.

Dr. S. P. CHINNAPPA explained that subjects like Sanskrit, Persian, Hygiene and Agriculture were some of the optional *subjects* in middle schools and it would be found difficult if Hindi also was included in that group. In the high schools, however, it could be taken as a second language. But if it was to be an optional *subject*, it could only be taken as a branch subject, like Persian, in what is known as the Humanistic Group.

Mr. B. S. VENKATANAGAPPA SETTY in supporting the resolution wanted Hindi to be made an optional subject in all high schools.

Mr. L. VENKATANARANAPPA supported the resolution and said that if Hindi was made a compulsory subject in the middle school stage, the pupils in the high school stage would take kindly to it.

Mr. M. N. JOIS pointed out that the original resolution could not be agreed to unanimously as it seemed to compel every pupil to learn Hindi whether he was willing to learn it or not. The amendment had removed that element of compulsion and made the resolution acceptable to all. It could not be said on that account that the resolution had become perfunctory or loose. He hoped that all members of the House would lend their support to the resolution.

The second objection related to the point whether Hindi should be an optional *language* or an optional *subject*. The object of the resolution was to make Hindi an optional language like Telugu, Tamil, etc. If it was prescribed as an optional subject, it would prejudice the interests of Kannada, which was not at all the intention. The only intention of the movers of the resolution and the amendments was that Hindi should be encouraged without detriment to the interests of Kannada.

Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa had stated that Hindi had already been introduced as an optional language in some of the schools. But unfortunately, that was not the case, even in all the high schools. At any rate, even in the schools in which it was being taught, the progress was not quite satisfactory. That was the reason why the resolution sought to get it introduced at least in all the middle and high schools.

Another objection raised by the Doctor was that there would be no meaning in appointing a teacher in every school when the language itself was optional, and therefore the existence of a sufficient number of students studying Hindi was not always a certainty. The speaker had least expected that such an objection would be raised by a member who had travelled far and wide and studied educational questions personally. He really wondered why that member should be thinking that a sufficient number of pupils would not be forthcoming, The speaker could assure him that this resolution would not have been moved if there were not a very large number of students who were really anxious to study Hindi. For the same reason, he hoped that the House would pass the resolution unanimously and that the Government would accept it.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH hoped that there would be no objection on the part of the Government to appoint teachers in every high school if only there were students desirous of taking up Hindi as an optional subject But the resolution as it stood wanted that a teacher should be appointed in every middle and high school whether there was any necessity or not, the language or subject itself remaining only optional. That was a proposition which could not easily be understood or subscribed to. Nobody would oppose the suggestion that Hindi should be encouraged. But the appointment of a teacher in any school should be dependent only on the availability of pupils studying that language. If this point was made clear, he too would support the resolution.

Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG referred to Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy's statement that there need be no difference of opinion on this resolution and his request to Muslim brethren not to stand in the

way of its acceptance. But the speaker felt that there was bound to be difference of opinion on one or two points. The first was that Hindi should become the *lingua franca* of India. Muslims could not at all agree to a proposition like that, because they felt that Urdu was already the *lingua franca* of India for a long time past and there was no hope of yet another language becoming the *lingua franca*. Evidence of this had been furnished in the shape of the Hindi Satyagraha in Madras only recently. The second point on which there was difference or doubt was, about the appointment of a teacher in every school for teaching a subject which was itself not compulsory. This question had been very pertinently raised by Mr. Sitarama Sastri also. The third point was that the resolution wanted Hindi to be introduced in all middle schools including Urdu middle schools. It was not desirable in his opinion, to burden young boys with another language. He might be told that there was no question of burdening the boys because Hindi was going to be only an 'optional' language. It was easy to imagine that teachers themselves would begin to coerce the boys to take that language, once it was prescribed, telling them that it would be useful to them later on, so that, virtually, Hindi would ultimately become a compulsory language. For that reason, he was strongly opposed to the introduction of Hindi in Urdu middle schools even as an optional language. In this connection he cited the case of the University classes wherein Hindi which had been introduced only as an optional language, had now become almost compulsory. The speaker added, however, that he would not oppose its being introduced in the high schools, as an optional language, as that would not affect the interests of Urdu-speaking boys in any way.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO thought that there could be no objection from any member of the House to the resolution as amended. He brought to the notice of the House one important point, *viz.*, that Hindi had already found considerable favour with the masses of India and actually become the most popular language of the country. Such being the case, he said, no other language could have any better claim as the *lingua franca* of India. Secondly, a study of Hindi would open the gates of the cultural heritage of India, even to persons not knowing Sanskrit. Thirdly, there was very close connection between Hindi and Urdu, and any one who studied Hindi could understand Urdu very easily. A study of Hindi would go a long way in bringing together Hindu culture and Arabic culture, and that would ultimately make for the much desired Hindu-Muuslim solidarity and a true national outlook on the part of all Indians.

The object of the resolution was to provide facilities for teaching Hindi to such of those as desired to learn it. That could not be construed as creating an element of compulsion in favour of Hindi, or as affecting adversely the interest of any other language. Some members had expressed the apprehension that it might prejudice the interests of Kannada and Urdu. Personally, he felt, that there was no reason for any such apprehension, since Hindi was going to be only an optional subject. No doubt, it was going to be the language of India as a whole, but even then, Kannada was bound to remain the language of Mysore. The very fact that the proceedings of the Assembly were being conducted in Kannada testified to the fact that Kannada would always occupy the first place in the State and any number of other languages could not possibly prejudice its interests. Hindi being the language of India and Mysore being part of India, nobody could reasonably refuse to learn Hindi. He believed that this resolution would be helpful to the future interests of the country including good understanding between Hindus and Muslims. He therefore supported the resolution whole-heartedly.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI said that the views expressed by Mr. Mirza Azizulla Beig correctly represented the views of his party. The speaker felt that even after the amendment to the resolution and the speeches so far made in support

of the resolution as amended, there still existed some doubts and difficulties in his mind. Some members observed that there was no need for any apprehension on the part of the Muslim members. But the resolution as well as the amendments were such as to give room for certain apprehensions. Attempts at allaying those apprehensions had been made, no doubt, in the course of speeches, but these did not count so much as the wording of the resolution itself. And this itself, he said, was sufficient reason for some members opposing the resolution. Secnodly, Muslims could not agree to Hindi becoming the *lingua franca* of India, in preference to Urdu which was a language that was spoken not only in the different parts of India but also in other countries like Persia and Arabia and to some extent even in England. He therefore considered Urdu as the *lingua franca* of India.

He then observed that Mr. N. Rama Rao had indeed given the Muslims a timely warning for which they could not be sufficiently thankful, *viz.*, that encouragement of Hindi really meant spread of Sanskritic culture.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO interrupting the speaker, said that he never stated that Sanskrit would in any way benefit, if encouragement was given to Hindi, and that, as a matter of fact, Sanskrit did not stand in need of help from any other language.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI, however, said that by learning Hindi, people would begin to pay homage to Sanskrit more than before. That really meant encouraging Sanskrit study. And as one language received increasing attention, naturally others would suffer. That exactly was the reason why the Muslim members feared that Urdu and Arabic might go to the wall and that Sanskrit might take their places. If therefore a proviso was added to the effect that introduction of Hindi would not be detrimental to the interests of Urdu, even now the Muslim members would have no objection to vote for the resolution.

He then observed that in the University the interests of Urdu had considerably suffered, as Hindi was made compulsory even in the case of Muslim students. There would have been no objection if Urdu also had been made compulsory. Nobody had been consulted before that was done and there seemed to be no way open for the Muslims to get the position rectified. They had sent up a question regarding that matter. All the same, they had not shown their dissatisfaction over it, such as by tabling an adjournment motion or staging a walk-out. They did not want to embarrass the Government by taking such steps. They had full confidence in the Government's sense of justice. Muslims were a minority community and had to depend upon the Government for the redress of all their grievances. So, they hoped that Government would examine the action taken by the University with regard to making Hindi a compulsory language. And so far as the question now before the House was concerned, he said that Muslims were not opposed to it. If their Hindu brothren wished to learn Hindi, they might by all means be given the necessary facilities. But an amendment might also be made to the resolution itself to the effect that Hindi was not going to be forced upon Muslim pupils.

Mr. Shampoor PAPANNA pointed out that a part of Mr. N. Rama Rao's remarks had obviously been misunderstood by his Muslim friends, and explained that the reference made by Mr. Rama Rao was to Hindu "*samskriti*," *i.e.*, culture, and not to "Sanskrit."

However, in order to allay the fear expressed by Mr. Razvi, **Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** moved an amendment, under Rule 47 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, *viz.*, that before the words "middle schools" the term "non-Urdu" be inserted, so that the resolution as amended might read as follows :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to introduce Hindi as one of the optional subjects without detriment to the first place occupied by Kannada language which is the State as well as the official language, in all high and non-Urdu Middle Schools and that a teacher be appointed in each school for the purpose"

Mr. N. RAMA RAO seconded the amendment.

Mr. RAMLAL THIWARI in whose name the main resolution stood, accepted the amendment.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK supported the resolution and said that Hindi would be very helpful to all those travelling throughout India. He was sure that it would in no way be prejudical to Kannada. He therefore urged for greater encouragement being given to Hindi in future.

Lokasevaparayane D. SAKAMMA said that the study of Hindi would not be detrimental to the interests of any other language. Secondly, people could not travel far and wide with a knowledge of any single language, nor was it feasible for them to study the languages of each and every part of the country as and when they happened to visit it. It was therefore very desirable that as far as possible everybody learnt a language that was common to all parts of the country. Hindi was certainly such a language and there could be no objection to people learning it. As regards Urdu, she fully agreed that there was much in common between that language and Hindi, so that rather than prejudicing the interests of Urdu, a study of Hindi would further them. In this view, she supported the resolution.

At this stage, **Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA** moved for closure.

Mr. J. MAHOMED IMAM, replying for Government, said that the subject-matter of the resolution was being discussed with keen interest not only in the Mysore State but in every part of India. So far as the present resolution, as amended before the House went, it seemed to need no discussion at all, as the principle underlying it had been already accepted by Government and also actually put into practice. Government were providing the necessary facilities for teaching Hindi wherever the same were demanded and a good number of pupils were availing themselves of them where such facilities already existed; and where there was a genuine desire on the part of the local people for further facilities, they were also being provided, as far as possible. In middle schools, Hindi had been included as an optional subject. And it was also recognised as an optional subject for the middle school and S. S. L. C. examinations. That was not all. Government had also started a Hindi primary school in Bangalore for the benefit of Sindhis, Marwaries, etc.

The MINISTER then referred to the fear expressed by certain members that the interests of their mother-tongue would be affected by any encouragement that might be given to Hindi. Mr. B. R. Puttananjappa, who was a lover of Kannada, feared that it might be detrimental to the interests of Kannada and so moved an amendment to ensure against such a contingency. Similarly, some Muslim members feared that Urdu might suffer and therefore wanted Urdu schools to be kept out of the purview of this resolution. But taking India as a whole, with its numerous languages, castes and religious institutions—he would not go into the question whether this was for the good of India or not—one thing was certain, *viz.*, that everybody was anxious to safeguard the interests of his own religion, his own community and his own language. There could be no question of anybody surrendering away his rights in favour of others. That, mainly, was the point of the entire controversy that was carried on in respect of this very subject in the neighbouring Presidency of Madras. But so far as the Government of Mysore were concerned, they were not giving encouragement to Hindi in order that the interests of any other language should suffer even in the least. Nor was there any reason to apprehend that any mishap would befall Kannada by such encouragement. And Government would not be justified in refusing the encouragement if a large section of the people asked for it. At the same time, there was no question of compulsion because provision for the teaching of Hindi would be made only in such of the places where there was a genuine desire on the part of the people to learn it as an optional subject.

Proceeding, he observed that to some extent it was true that Hindi and Urdu

had much in common. The only point of difference, if at all, was that while Urdu had an admixture of Persian, Hindi had an admixture of Sanskrit. But in the main, the two languages were not far removed from each other. If a person studied any one of them, he could easily follow the other So, even on merits, Hindi was one of the languages which could justly be regarded as a possible *lingua franca*, the other alternatives being English and Urdu. Failing English, it was only Urdu or Hindi that must be regarded as the common language of India.

As regards the appointment of a Hindi teacher for every school, however, he felt that it would be both unnecessary and prohibitive in cost. It would be quite sufficient if a teacher was appointed wherever there was a demand and necessity for it.

In conclusion, **the MINISTER** observed that the element of compulsion having been expressly taken away, the resolution had become unobjectionable ; and as the principles of the resolution had already been accepted by Government and followed in practice, he hoped that the mover would not press the resolution.

Regarding the complaint about the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the University, **the MINISTER** promised to make needful enquiries.

Mr RAMLAL THIWARI pressed the resolution to a division.

The resolution was put to vote and declared carried nem con.

Resolution No. 2.

Grant of the Privilege of electing their own Presidents, to Town Municipalities.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the Town Municipalities be given the privilege of electing their own Presidents from among their elected members."

Mr. T. SIDDABASAPPA, the mover, was not present when the resolution was called.

Mr. K. HANUMANTHIAH requested that some other member be permitted to move it.

The PRESIDENT suggested that only those resolutions, of which the movers were present, might be taken up.

Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY agreed in this view and observed that the time available was not sufficient to dispose of even such resolutions.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY pointed out that the subject-matter of this resolution was practically the same as that of Resolutions Nos. 16, 65, 82, 98, 121 and 158 and requested that all these be considered together, the mover of any one of these being permitted to move his resolution.

Mr. M. N. JOIS supported this request.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that the resolutions should be taken up according to ballot order and clubbing together different resolutions was not desirable. He therefore agreed that as already suggested by the President, the resolutions be considered in serial order.

The resolution was passed over.

Resolution No. 3.

Conversion of at least 20 Villages in each district into Model Villages every year.

Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY moved :

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that every year at least 20 villages in each district be converted into model villages."

He said that there were 16,000 odd villages in the Mysore State and that the ideal to be aimed at was that each one of them should become a model to the other. That ideal should be achieved as far as possible by some steady progress every year. It was a matter for some satisfaction that Government had provided a sum of Rs. 2,78,000 in the current year's budget for rural reconstruction ; Rs. 3,00,000 for drinking water wells; Rs. 26,000 for tube wells; Rs. 64,000 odd for malnad improvements, besides other amounts for yet other items of moral and material improvements in the country. Besides, the Government had created a Road Fund from which grants were being made for laying out new roads in

areas included within the jurisdiction of District Boards and Municipalities. Other small improvements were also being effected with the help of the Village Improvement Fund. These allotments were unmistakable evidence of the genuine intentions of Government, *viz.*, that alongside of the cities, the villages also should show steady improvement. But even with all these, for all the 16,000 odd villages to improve, it would take a very long number of years, and till then the people of the villages would not be helped in any way. It was necessary that the betterment of their conditions should not be postponed indefinitely, but that to the extent feasible, something should be done every year to make them feel happier and more comfortable. This was the only object underlying the resolution which, if acted upon, would result in the improvement of about 200 villages every year. In this view he hoped that the House would extend its wholehearted support to the resolution and that Government also would be pleased to accept it.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA seconded the resolution. He agreed that there was no difference of opinion between the Government and representatives of the people in the matter of village improvement, and that in pursuance of their policy of rural improvement, Government were already converting 2 or 3 villages in every taluk into model villages. But what he would emphasize on the present occasion was that what Government were already doing was thoroughly inadequate. The point for consideration in this connection was how long it would take for all the villages to come up to a reasonable standard of comfort and efficiency if only 2 or 3 villages were to be improved every year. It would be very good if at least 20 villages were improved every year and this was also quite practicable so far as he could see.

Notice had been given by a member (Mr. K. Hanumanthiah) of an amendment that not 20 but 150 villages in each district should be taken up for improvement every year. That, in the speaker's opinion, being a question of funds mainly might not be feasible. But it ought to be possible, he said, to improve at least 20 villages in each district.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY pointed out that there was no such amendment before the House, as yet.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA replied that he would not for that very reason go into the merits of that question. But so far as the main question of village improvement itself was concerned, there was bound to be unanimity of opinion and he therefore had great pleasure in according full support to the resolution before the House.

Amendment.

Mr. K. HANUMANTHIAH moved the following amendment:—

"*Substitute* '150' for '20' and *add* at the end 'in accordance with a ten-year plan of rural reconstruction.'"

He felt happy that on this question at least he was able to see eye to eye with the mover of the resolution. Excluding *bechirak* villages, there were more than 15,000 villages in the State, and at the present rate of progress, all of them could not be improved even within a century. But the object of the amendment was that all of them should have been reconstructed during the life-time of the mover of the resolution. If the amendment was carried and given effect to, that would become a *fait accompli* even within ten years. In this view the speaker hoped that the mover of the resolution would accept this amendment. And so far as the Government were concerned, he said that their present attitude in the matter of rural improvement, as in that of education and economic uplift of the masses, was not such as to make for any substantial progress. The very policy and methods must undergo a radical change for the better. It was over two decades ago, for instance, that Mysore came to be recognised as a model State, but he asked, whether any substantial progress had been secured since then in regard to either education or the economic position of the raiyat. The answer to this question,

he regretted, was a big 'no,' and that was because the actions of the Government were hardly consistent with their own professions. Not merely the Government but the people of Mysore also were accustomed only to certain old lines of thought and action and it was imperative that this state of affairs should go without delay. A new life, a new spirit, a new outlook, were necessary if the present professions of the Government were to be really translated into action. At present, however, Mysore was a model State only in name. It was the ambition of the speaker that it should be a model State in fact also. And the best way of securing that ambition lay in converting all the villages into model villages as suggested.

The Government might rightly raise the question of ways and means of working out such a vast programme. The speaker, however, hoped that there were several ways of finding the means. Just as a number of workers had begun to participate, in a purely honorary capacity, in the Adult Literacy Campaign, so also in this matter of village improvement, it might be hoped that an adequate number of honorary workers would be forthcoming to help if only the necessary prospect and enthusiasm were created.

The speaker then remarked that a 'model village' did not consist merely in the construction of an approach road and gate-pillars, the village itself being situate adjacent to a main road.

The PRESIDENT observed that the member was not stating the facts correctly. He asked whether anybody had anywhere stated that model villages should all be road-side villages.

Mr. K. HANUMANTHIAH replied that if his statement was proved to be incorrect he was prepared to apologise. He added that every one of the model villages so far selected was a make-belief and an eye-wash. If this were not so, he would like to ask Government how many interior villages they had improved so far.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO raised a point of order and observed that the mover of the amendment was reading into the resolution something which really was not in it, and the House was being sidetracked into a discussion of matters extraneous to the resolution. He did not believe that the House was interested, at the present moment, in discussing questions like the advisability of putting up approach roads and gate-pillars to road-side villages.

Mr. K. HANUMANTHIAH said that he was merely trying to emphasize the point that the policy pursued by the Government at present was not satisfactory in any respect.

The PRESIDENT observed that the member, in his anxiety to emphasize that point, had forgotten the point of his amendment.

Mr. K. HANUMANTHIAH then stated that Government should not view the amendment from the stand-point of the budget nor oppose it on the ground that they could not provide funds for all that would have to be done in case the amendment was accepted.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY seconded the amendment. In this connection, he anticipated a possible reply which the Government might give, *viz.*, that they already had a scheme and that in pursuance thereof, they were actually converting 20 villages into model ones every year. In this connection, he wished to remind the House that 4 or 5 years ago Government had decided to improve 20 or 25 villages every year and a regular scheme was also prepared with that object in view. Unfortunately, however, the working of that scheme was confined to a few improvements in the same villages every year. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy's idea in moving his resolution obviously was that every year a certain number of villages should be taken up afresh and the work already done in other villages should be extended to the villages so selected. If that object should be gained in practice, and all villages should be improved within a reasonable period of time, it was very desirable to adopt the amendment. But there was no sanctity attaching to the figure '150' so that in case it was found not practicable to convert 150 villages in every

district every year, the number might be slightly varied according to circumstances. But the important part of the amendment was that the villages selected should be improved according to a plan previously laid down.

Mr. M. RAMASWAMY said that he had purposely not suggested a high figure in his resolution for the reason that Government might not find it possible to provide funds for improving a very large number of villages in every district every year. But he was thankful to the mover of the amendment for assuring the House that the question of funds would not stand in the way of converting as many as 150 villages in every district. The speaker would gladly welcome the amendment if that could secure improvement of all the villages during his very life time. Mr. Hanumanthiah had expressed satisfaction at the circumstance that an unanimity of opinion among all sections of the House was found possible with regard to this question. The speaker would assure that member that he might reasonably hope for similar unanimity in future also whenever a question coming up before the House was found to be for the good of the State as a whole.

The PRESIDENT enquired at this stage whether he could take it that the entire House was in favour of discussing the resolution as amended.

The House was in favour of this being done.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that he would also be glad, if a large number of villages could be improved every year. But he felt that Government might feel the want of funds for working out any elaborate plan. If there was any such hesitation on the part of the Government, he would request them to shake off the same and boldly venture upon a larger plan of work. There were several items of work to be done in the villages such as improvement of roads, drains sanitation and several others. The, point to be borne in mind in this connection was that to whatever extent Government might provide funds for such works to that same extent, and sometimes even to a larger extent, the village panchayets or residents of the concerned villages would come forward with funds. This being so, Government should not delay in undertaking this work. It would not be enough, at the same time, if they took up the improvement of only a few villages in any year. It was also regrettable that in some cases, villages were taken up for improvement in particular years and the work suspended for a number of years thereafter. He hoped that such cases would not be heard of in future. The residents of most villages were anxious to come forward with their own contributions if their villages were taken up for improvement. The Government ought to be anxious to avail themselves of such opportunities. They were providing liberal grants for the improvement of cities, and if they did not provide funds similarly to villages also, their attitude could not be justified.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy had had assured the House that in respect of all matters calculated to do good to the State as a whole, he and members of all other groups in the House would co-operate with the Congress party. He hoped that Mr. Ramaswamy and his friends would act accordingly whenever constructive suggestions came from Congress members.

Mr. M. Ramaswamy had also expressed the hope that as in the case of the Adult Literacy Campaign, honorary workers would also be available for carrying out the village improvement programme. The speaker hoped that Mr. Ramaswamy would give his best co-operation in regard to this matter also.

The PRESIDENT remarked that honorary workers might be available, for example, for giving lectures in villages. But he was not sure that this was all that was expected from honorary workers.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH, continuing, observed that lectures in themselves were of little use. What was needed was real and substantial work such as, construction of roads and drains, sanita-

tion work, filling up of pits, combating epidemics, shifting of villages to newer and healthier localities, etc.

The mover of the amendment had made a remark that the work so far done with regard to model villages consisted merely of fixing up gate-pillars, etc., and that too only in the roadside villages. He was very sorry to hear a remark of that kind seriously made on the floor of the House. Was there anything wrong, he asked, in improving roadside villages? Roadside villages too, like interior villages, needed improvement, to be sure. There could be no objection to attending to these villages also. It might be that Mr. Hanumanthiah came from an interior village. But the improvement of roadside villages was as important as that of the interior ones. As a matter of fact, even in the cities, all that should be done had not been done yet. For example, all the pits had not yet been filled up. There were similarly many other items of work to be attended to in the cities also. For that purpose, it was necessary to make liberal grants to the cities too. If grants were made to the cities for items like maintenance of gardens and parks, they were being made with the laudable object that the citizens as also the visitors to the cities might enjoy them. That was not a thing to be objected to. The object of the resolution under discussion was that the villages should improve. But if the cities also improved, nobody need object.

In conclusion the speaker was of the opinion that the resolution was worthy of acceptance by the Government and of whole hearted support at the hands of the members.

The PRESIDENT asked whether the mover of the resolution was anxious to make a reply to the debate.

Mr. M. RAMASWAMY replied that the time before the House being limited, he did not wish to speak again.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda) then spoke on behalf of Government. He explained that there could be no difference of opinion between the Government and the representatives of the people about the necessity for improving all the villages of the State. But the resolution as amended stated that every year at least 150 villages of every district should be converted into model villages. So it was necessary to understand all the implications of such a resolution, such as, what exactly was meant by the term 'model village," what were all the items of work to be done in such villages, and what the expenditure was likely to be. At the same time, the House should not lose sight of the fact that for many years past, a definite policy of rural uplift was being pursued by Government according to a well defined plan. If only there was a ready method of improving all the 17,000 villages in the State at once, he would assure the House that nobody would be delighted more than Government themselves, to adopt such a method. But, seeing that the conversion of a single village into a model village involved a large expenditure, it was a point for serious consideration how far it would be feasible to convert all the villages at once. While Government were prepared to admit that the work of rural reconstruction had not progressed as rapidly as the Congress members would wish, they would most vehemently contradict the allegation that nothing in that direction had been done so far.

The MINISTER proceeded to explain that any great achievement in the direction of village improvement was necessarily subject to two limitations. First, it had to be remembered that village panchayats were self-governing institutions, and as such, the people of the village concerned must be prepared to bear the responsibility for sharing a portion of the cost involved. The initiative in such cases should emanate from the local people themselves, who could look to the Government for necessary assistance only then. Secondly, if the residents of any village expected Government themselves to take the initiative and do everything for them, then it would be opposed to the very principle of local self-government, and such an expectation could not always materialize. The

idea of converting a village into a model village presupposed that the people residing in it were themselves a model, which meant that they were capable of realising the heavy responsibilities and commitments of Government in various directions. General statements were often made that the people of particular villages were prepared to pay contributions, but those statements were often confined to the platform. Such statements could not take anybody far, and nothing tangible could be achieved thereby. It was only when Government were approached with specific proposals and the necessary financial backing that Government could take them seriously, accord sanction to them, undertake the schemes promptly and execute them expeditiously. He therefore hoped that the members who had so readily supported the resolution under discussion would take the initiative, collect the required funds and approach Government for all the necessary help from them. No one need doubt that Government would fail to give the best possible help in such circumstances. As a matter of fact, they were anxious that, not merely 150 villages, but all the villages in every one of the districts should be model villages Any suggestions calculated to render such a consummation possible, would always be welcomed by them, for such was the importance attaching to this question.

In this connection, **the MINISTER** wished to disabuse the minds of certain members of a possible impression that villages proposed for conversion were being selected on considerations of partiality or that proposals made by local bodies in regard to this matter were being viewed from the point of view of party politics. Speaking for himself, he assured the House that he would be ever ready and willing to consider any well-thought out scheme that might be sent up to him in this behalf by the members.

So far as the resolution under discussion was concerned, he would also assure the House that the question of accelerating progress under rural reconstruction would receive the special attention of Government in future. In the light of this assurance, he hoped that the resolution would not be pressed to a division as it was, on the face of it, an impracticable one.

Mr. M. RAMASWAMY in replying to the debate on the resolution, agreed with the Minister that it would not be practicable for the Government to take up a very large number of villages for conversion all at once. All the same, he reminded the Government that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was available at the credit of the village panchayat funds and that this amount could be utilised for carrying out the works if these were decided upon. So it was not a question so much of finding funds as of preparing schemes. And it was only this that was suggested in the representation.

Secondly, with regard to the honorary workers, he had no doubt that whenever necessary every member of the Assembly would be prepared to render all possible service in his respective village or any other village, under the direction of the local officers.

For both these reasons he did not see any difficulty in the way of Government accepting the resolution. With these remarks the member pressed the resolution to a division.

The resolution was thereupon put and carried unanimously.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Extension of the Prohibitory Order by the District Magistrate, Kolar.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY moved the following adjournment motion :—

"That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the recent extension of the Prohibitory Order by the District Magistrate, Kolar, preventing the holding of public meetings, etc., in the Kolar Gold Field area and the surrounding area within 5 miles for a further period of two months."

In doing so, he stated that from the reports published in the press on 13th October 1941 he had gathered that the District Magistrate of Kolar had promulgated an order, on 10th September 1941, extending the prohibitory order which was already in

force, by another two months. It was stated that that order was meant to prevent a disturbance of the public peace which was apprehended by the police in connection with the election of a member from the Kolar Gold Field Labour Constituency to the Legislative Council. The election was due to take place on the 16th or 18th September 1941. Two candidates were contesting the seat, one on the Congress ticket and the other as an Independent candidate. In that connection on or about the 7th of September, a meeting had been organized in that area by the State Congress in the course of its election propaganda and the meeting had gone off without any disturbance whatever. Three days thereafter, *i.e.*, on the 10th of September, a prohibitory order was served on certain members of the Mysore Congress. The speaker regretted that he was just then not in possession of a copy of the order. But the gist of it was that inflammatory speeches might be made and a disturbance of the peace might follow, and so on. The basis for such an apprehension on the part of the District Magistrate seemed to lie only in a complaint lodged with the police by certain persons interested in the rival candidate. Another propaganda meeting had been notified by the Congress party for the 10th idem and people had actually gathered therefor, when the prohibitory orders was served on the speaker and some others. Naturally, that prohibitory order came as a surprise and agitated the minds of the audience. It was a fact that the audience showed some signs of annoyance. Fortunately, however, the organizers were able to appeal to them to respect the order and disperse peacefully. Though the ostensible motive of the order was to prevent a disturbance of the peace, by its untimely issue, the order itself needlessly stirred up the people who were themselves peaceful. Such orders, in his opinion, had become a fashion with some of the authorities.

Section 17 of the Mines Act vested such vast and unrestricted powers in the Superintendent of Police of the Kolar Gold Field area that he could prohibit any member of the public from entering the area for any length of time. The question of deleting this section from the Mines Act had been discussed at great length in the House only a couple of days back, but Government had not made any reply to that debate. The question called for some decisive action on the part of the Government, since the prohibitory order already mentioned was by no means the only one of its kind. On a previous occasion when the speaker himself had stood for election to the Representative Assembly from the Bowringpet Taluk, an order had been issued under the Defence of India Act prohibiting the holding of any meetings, not merely in the Kolar Gold Field area but even in Bowringpet and an area of 5 miles all round. Even the gathering of more than 5 persons was banned. Again, when prominent all-India leaders like Sjt. Gopal Reddy and Sjt. Kaleswara Rao visited the place, the local people were not permitted to invite them for lunch. Those incidents, however unpleasant and uncalled for, might have been forgotten as things of the past. But the people were again reminded of the high-handedness on the part of the executive by the issue of a prohibitory order on 10th September 1941 just on the eve of the election mentioned already. The election itself was over, and he was glad that the Congress candidate had succeeded in it in spite of the ban imposed by the authorities on election propaganda. But even after that, he was at a loss to know why the prohibitory order should have been extended by another two months, and that, at a time when, on account of the enactment of the Mysore Labour Legislation, there was need to form labour unions and associations for bringing about personal contact between employers and employees, which needed much propaganda.

Another point which the speaker wished to bring to the notice of the Government in this connection was that it would be impossible for them, to give effect to the prohibitory order now in question. From personal experience he could say that even when the previous magisterial order was actually in force, opponents of the Congress party in the Kolar Gold Field area had convened

election meetings, which were attended by 1,000 to 1,500 people and yet neither the police nor any other executive officers had taken any action against them. They seemed totally indifferent, so far as those particular persons were concerned, to what was actually happening. Such incidents only went to show that law was not being administered impartially in that area, and that Government ought to take steps to prevent such things at least in future.

The promulgation of prohibitory orders was by no means a new feature in the State. There was a time, in 1937 or 1938, when even dead bodies could not be taken in procession in a city like Bangalore. There could be no justification for any enlightended Government to pass such orders which interfered with fundamental liberties of the State's subjects like freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage and freedom of movement. On the 13th of August 1939 again, when the local Congress leaders wanted to visit that area for doing propaganda on behalf of Khadi, they were not permitted by the authorities to do so. In that way liberty of the individuals also was being denied. So far as the Kolar Gold Field area was concerned, the position in recent years seemed to have grown worse than before. It was a fact that labourers were always held under duress and made to live in a panicky state of mind. Referring to the recent order, the speaker was convinced that there was no manner of justification for its continuance. People in that part of the State, he said, were not enjoying that amount of liberty which they were entitled to under the law of the land. It might be argued on behalf of the Government that the Kolar Gold Field area consisted of an enormous number of labourers, mostly illiterate, and that fiery speeches, if any, made to them might result in a disturbance to the public peace and tranquillity. If so, the speaker's answer would be that if only the Government would allow things to go on smoothly, the local leaders would be prepared to take upon themselves the entire responsibility for seeing that no disturbance was caused. If, on the other hand, the Government persisted in trying to rule with the help of prohibitory orders, they alone and not the leaders of the people, would have to take the responsibility for all the consequences that might follow.

Mr. K. SUBBIAH SETTY seconded the motion.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO, a resident of the Kolar Gold Field area, spoke next. He said that certain facts had compelled the District Magistrate to issue the prohibitory order in question. First the labourers in the gold mining area were not local people and were composed of members of different strata of society coming from various parts of South India, to make money in that area. They were persons with no stake in the State. Secondly, there were several Tamilians among them who were opposed to the policy and principles of the Congress; and one Mr. Ramaswami Naicker, President of the South Indian Federation—formerly known as the Justice Party—was frequently visiting the area for doing propaganda on behalf of his own party. The prohibitory order in question should be studied, he said, with these facts as the background.

In connection with the recent Legislative Council election referred to by the mover of the adjournment motion, some labourers were keen on voting for the Congress candidate while others, out of gratitude for the Mining Company which had provided employment for such a large number of labourers, wished to vote for the other candidate who commanded their confidence. Consequently, there was likely to be a clash among the labourers themselves in the election campaigns if assemblages and fiery speeches were allowed. Disturbances might have taken place labourers might have been injured; mining work might have suffered and Government revenue might have fallen. Those were the reasons which had impelled the District Magistrate to issue the order.

About a fourth of the entire revenue of the State accrued from the gold mines. The benefit of that large

revenue was being shared by all the raiyats. Every one had to be thankful for it. The labouring classes in three taluks of the Kolar District were dependent upon the gold mines for their livelihood. All of them would be thrown out of employment if the mines happened to suspend work. The loss of revenue to the Government in that event would amount to as much as Rs. 10,000 per day. Any order that was necessary to obviate such a colossal loss was, in the speaker's opinion, certainly justifiable.

Continuing, **Mr. SRINIVASA RAO** observed that it would be necessary, as stated by Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy himself, in order to bring the provisions of the new Labour Act into force, to form labour associations, and the rules permitted of one or two outslders being taken in as advisers thereto. It was possible that some of the outsiders in their enthusiasm to come to prominence, and might indulge in fiery speeches and others who might not agree might have to do likewise to counteract the effect of what they spoke. From personal knowledge, he was in a position to state that the class of labourers under reference knew only of one way of indicating opposition, and that was by resorting to blows. If such a thing happened, people could not live in peace within a distance of even 8 to 10 miles all round. That actually was the case whenever a strike occurred in the mining area. Therefore the local officers, who were responsible for the safety of life and property there, were quite within their bounds in taking all the measures necessary to avoid any such untoward development. What effect such speeches might produce on inflammatory material of the kind referred to could better be imagined than described. In such circumstances, the order which the District Magistrate had passed was quite necessary especially because associations were in the process of being formed. Once the associations came into being and began to work peacefully, there might be no need for any such order.

The speaker next referred to the allegation made by Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy that even when the prohibitory order was in force, the police conspired with the independent candidate and permitted him to carry on propaganda, and remarked that that was a bare lie since no meetings had been permitted to be held at all in the area at that time.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY challenged that statement. He also rose to a point of order and wanted a decision whether the expression 'lie' was parliamentary.

The PRESIDENT replied that in order to give a decision on that point he would require some time. Meanwhile, however, he agreed that the expression referred to was not a polite one and so he thought that it was best avoided. On the other hand, it would be permissible for the member to say that a particular statement was not true.

Thereupon **Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO** withdrew the expression 'bare lie' and said that Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy's allegation was not true.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA observed that it was clear from what the previous speaker had stated that non-Mysoreans with no stake whatever in the State were free to visit the Kolar Gold Field area with impunity and carry on propaganda among the labourers, that the authorities had taken no steps to prevent that, and yet, local leaders were denied the self-same privilege. This, to his mind, was both painful and surprising. He felt that the policy of Government in this regard should undergo a change and that all reasonable facilities should be afforded to local leaders to do constructive work. Otherwise, he feared, discontent with the administrative methods might take root in the minds of the people and result in strikes—the very thing which the Government wanted to avoid under the new dispensation. He therefore urged that the prohibitory order in question be withdrawn. He deprecated the idea of subjecting citizens of the State to needless hardships and handicaps simply because Europeans were interested in the gold mining area. For whatever good these outsiders were doing, the House would

thank and compliment them. But the House could not subscribe to their interests being allowed to override those of the subjects of the State.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA pointed out that all the necessary materials had not been placed before the Assembly by the mover of the adjournment motion to enable the House to judge whether the extension of the prohibitory order in question was justified or not. While he was never inclined to welcome prohibitory orders under Section 39 of the Police Act in any place and at any time, he pointed out that the gold mining area, quite unlike other parts of the State, was a special tract where it was essential for the Government to take all precautions against the occurrence of strikes or other disturbances, since the safety of life and property of the people of the area as well as a very substantial State revenue was involved. No doubt, Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy had stated that just at the time of a particular election the District Magistrate had issued the order. But the reasons that had led to the passing of that order were not known to the House, nor was Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy himself in possession of the order in original. In the absence of such necessary information, he thought that the Assembly would not be justified in asking for a withdrawal of the District Magistrate's order. It was for the Government to get the records and see whether the order was necessary or should be rescinded. In the circumstances, he opposed the adjournment motion.

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajaseva-prasakta A. V. Ramanathan) replied to the debate. He referred at the outset to the text of the adjournment motion before the House. He did not wish to touch on any of the past incidents which were not only referred to but also freely commented upon by the mover. It was a fact, as Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy had stated, that the District Magistrate of Kolar had issued an order on the 9th of October 1941 extending the period of operation of the Prohibitory Order in the Gold Mining area and 5 miles around it. Under the terms of that order, making of speeches at public meetings, crying of slogans in public, exhibition of symbols, placards, etc., were prohibited. That was an order which had been duly published and the reason for issuing such an order had been mentioned in the order itself. The District Magistrate had stated in that order, at the very outset, that it was reported by the Superintendent of Police, who had been examined on oath by him, that the circumstances which necessitated the previous order still continued, that feelings were running high, which might lead to a disturbance of the public peace and tranquillity, and that he was satisfied that for a further period of two months that order should remain in force. It was in such circumstances that the second order was issued by the District Magistrate. According to law, it was the duty of the District Magistrate to study the local circumstances and if necessary pass prohibitory orders and also extend them from time to time. In case the District Magis trate happened to be absent, it was competent, in cases of urgency, for any First Class Magistrate present on the spot to make such orders. The responsibility for coping with situations was vested in the District Magistrate. It was legal responsibility. He could not be absolved from that responsibility. In the discharge of such responsibility, the District Magistrate of Kolar made the order in question, after a due consideration of all the local conditions. It was not an executive order issued by the Government either from the headquarter or from camp, Mysore. If, therefore, as suggested by the mover, Government were to make up their mind to instruct the District Magistrate to rescind the prohibitory order, they would be appropriating to themselves a duty devolving on the District Magistrate under the law. In other words, it would amount to saying that there need be no District Magistrate at all.

It might be contended that conditions in the Kolar Gold Field area did not warrant such an order. Whether this was so or not was more than he could say readily. Just like members of the Assembly, members of

the Government also were on duty at Mysore for 20 days or more. It was therefore necessary for them to ascertain the facts from the District Magistrate before arriving at any opinion of their own. That being so, there was no basis whatever for Government to issue instructions that an order made by the District Magistrate, who was the officer on the spot, be rescinded.

Proceeding, **the MINISTER** pointed out that it was necessary to remember yet another important point in that connection, *viz.*, that conditions in the Kolar Gold Field Mining area were not like those prevailing in other parts of the State. The labourers, no doubt, had settled down there, but still, the bulk of the population was heterogeneous. No common understanding or concerted action could be expected of such a population. To use an oft-repeated phrase, they could be likened to a material that was easily inflammable; and in the words of a celebrated writer, the authorities in charge were "literally sitting on a mine,"—this last word being understood to mean what it generally conveyed in times of war. That being so, one could not be too careful in dealing with problems concerning that particular area; and when local officers in charge of the area took a particular action in exercise of the powers vested in them by law, it would be highly inadvisable for Government to interfere with it.

For the foregoing reasons, if any one felt that the order in question was either wrong or not called for, he was at liberty to present a petition to the District Magistrate, argue the case, and get the order modified or withdrawn as the case might be. Government would have the least objection to any one doing it.

At this stage, **Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** wished to make a reply.

The PRESIDENT stated that the time allotted for the adjournment motion was over.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that he was not going to press the motion but wanted to say a few words.

The PRESIDENT said that the question of dividing the House on the motion did not arise as the motion itself had been talked out.

The adjournment motion was talked out.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mr. C. K. VENKATARAMIAH (Kannada Translator to Government) read the Kannada translation of the concluding remarks of the Dewan-President which were as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

We have now come to the end of what, I believe, has been the longest session in the history of this Assembly. As you are aware, we set out with the purpose of disposing during this session of all the Bills and Representations and as many Resolutions as possible. I cannot say that we have been able to achieve our aim. There were no fewer than 23 Bills; the House has discussed and approved the principles of 17 of these, in addition to a non-official Bill. The suggestions and criticisms made both in the course of the general discussion of the Bills and in connection with the amendments will receive the careful consideration of the Government. It was hoped that it would be possible to deal with the Mysore Motor Vehicles Bill also during the present session, but in view of the fact that the other items of business of the House occupied most of the time available, this Bill had necessarily to be postponed to the next session. The representations to be dealt with numbered over 200, including 2 special representations, and all but 57 have been discussed. About 70 interpellations were answered. We have, however, been able to dispose of only a few Resolutions.

A representation was made that compulsory education should be introduced at least in places which already possessed a sufficient number of primary schools. Excepting in parts of the Malnad, there is no dearth of pupils in our existing schools: in fact, many of them are

crowded beyond their capacity, and what is needed is not compulsion so much as the provision of increased educational facilities to meet the existing demand. Much, however, can be done by insisting that the students who attend schools should complete their courses. An element of compulsion in this respect might conceivably be useful.

The question of permitting all the municipalities in the State to elect their own Presidents was another important subject discussed at this meeting. In passing orders on the report of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, the Government have accepted the principle and expressed their readiness to extend the privilege as circumstances permit.

In my opening speech, I indicated the desire of the Government to give greater attention to the restoration and repair of tanks, as distinguished from what are called original works. It is proposed to make a contribution of about Rs. 3 lakhs to the Irrigation Cess Fund in order that the most urgent works might be carried out without delay.

Prominent attention has been drawn by means of an adjournment motion to a recent incident in Dodda Bommasandra. The Government have taken full note of the unanimous sentiment of the House. They wish to assure this House and the public that the military authorities are no less anxious than we are to prevent such incidents and to punish the delinquents. The Government will take up the question of further arrrangements with them, so as to reassure the civil population.

Our experience during this and the last session of this Assembly has indicated the need for amplifying or modifying some of our rules of business in order that the work of the Assembly may proceed more expeditiously. It is proposed to give early attention to this matter. Preliminary district meetings which were being held before the new constitution came into force did much to eliminate subjects of purely local interest and, now that these district meetings have been discontinued, it is necessary to devise some other machinery for performing the useful function which devolved on them. As far as possible, the work of this Assembly should be confined to the consideration of important questions of policy or public interest. Local questions are best dealt with in District Conferences where, in the presence of all those immediately concerned, a fuller and more complete discussion would be possible. The Government will, at the same time, give their careful consideration to the proposal that has been made by many of the members that a third session of the Assembly might be held every year in order to deal adequately with the growing volume of legislative and other business of this House.

Several questions have been asked regarding the affairs of the Mysore Sugar Company, particularly in regard to the prices paid for cane purchased by the Company. Enquiries have been made in this matter and I am in a position to inform the House that there is no foundation whatever for the allegations of unfairness made in this connection. There are no instances of cane, whether *oppige* or *non-oppige*, having been purchased by the Factory at a price less than the minimum fixed by the Government. And although, in the case of *oppige* cane, prices have sometimes been paid in excess of the minimum, this has always been done for good reasons and without any attempt at discrimination.

Among the subjects set down for consideration at this session, though not reached in all cases, there were some relating to the conduct of Government servants, their alleged merits or faults. I am sure the members of the Assembly will agree with me that this is not the place for discussing such questions and that the tendency on the part of some officers and subordinates to approach non-official gentlemen in order to ventilate their supposed grievances should be strongly discouraged.

Some of the representations discussed here implied some slackness in the performance of routine work. Routine, so called, far from being a formality, is really the technique of standardised experience, and the Government desire to take all steps possible to ensure that

routine business receives all the attention that its importance to the members of the general public demands.

With some people it is fashionable now-a-days to profess disbelief in State action and State agencies and at the same time, to demand their employment for every conceivable good purpose. An eminent economist has observed: "In most countries people have no very high opinion of the Governments which rule them, but curiously enough, at the bottom of their hearts they still are convinced that the Government can perform miracles." It is clear, however, that the capacity of the Government to achieve results is strictly limited by the resources available and the degree of co-operation extended to them by the public. I ask you to give us honest criticisms of our efforts with all the vigour of which you are capable, but at the same time to give us your whole-hearted support and help in every aspect of our work. I firmly believe that with this co-operation we can achieve much in the fields of production, employment and the welfare of the people of the State.

At 11-55 a.m. the Assembly adjourned sine die.

BANGALORE,
7th April 1942.

B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA,
Secretary, Representative Assembly.